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JANUARY 20.

Mr. GEORGE W. TRYON, Jr., in the chair.

Thirty-two persons present.

The death of Prof. Wm. Wagner, a member, was announced.

A paper entitled "Description of a new *Colias* from the Rocky Mountains, and of an example of Polymelianism in *Samia Cecropia*," by Hermann Strecker, was presented for publication.

A New Locality for Beegerite.—Prof. GEORGE A. KOENIG placed on record the determination of *Beegerite*, from the "Old Lout," San Juan County, Colorado. This species was described in 1881 by the speaker as $6\text{PbS}, \text{Bi}_2\text{S}_3$, from Park County Colorado. It crystallizes in isometric cubo-octohedrons, with orthorhombic habitus. Only one specimen was then known to be in existence. Since, Dr. F. Genth has examined a specimen, massive, from Summit County, Colorado, which is *Beegerite*, in which 15 per cent. of lead is replaced by as much silver. Some months ago the speaker received among other bismuth minerals from the Old Lout Mine, Colorado, a small specimen of a fine granular, lead-gray mineral, mixed with chalcopyrite, pyrite, barite, and quartz. After a preliminary examination, revealing the peculiar composition of the substance, about 1.2 gram. were selected with great care, but it was not possible to exclude all pyrite and chalcopyrite.

Of this the analysis gave:

Bi	=	19.35
Pb	=	45.87
Ag	=	9.98
Cu	=	1.12
Fe	=	2.89
S	=	16.39
Insoluble	=	0.12
		95.72

If copper, iron, and the corresponding amount of sulphur are eliminated as chalcopyrite and pyrite, the ratio between (Pb_4Ag_2) and Bi is as 5.74 : 2, which, in connection with the loss of 4 per cent. in the analysis, is near enough to the ratio : 6 : 2 to admit of no doubt that this mineral is *Beegerite*, now known from three localities in Colorado.

JANUARY 27.

Dr. W. S. W. RUSCHENBERGER in the chair.

Twenty-eight persons present.

The deaths of Thomas Clyde, a member, and of Friedrich Ritter v. Stein, a correspondent, were announced.

The following minute was adopted :

The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia learns with profound regret of the death of Prof. Wm. Wagner, one of its earliest members, whose generous encouragement of scientific pursuits has done much to foster a study of the natural sciences in this country.

Observations on Tenacity of Life, and Regeneration of Excised Parts in Lumbricus terrestris.—MISS ADELE M. FIELDE remarked that the observations recorded before the meeting held Jan. 6, were made in the laboratory of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. The temperature had been nearly constant at about 60°, and varied only from 55° to 65°. The observations began Nov. 29, 1884. No worm lived more than a few hours when exposed to the air. Worms kept in water, without food, the water changed daily, lived from eleven to fourteen days. It made no apparent difference in the duration of life, whether the worms were kept in darkness or in light.

Eight portions of worms, consisting of from twenty to thirty segments, taken from the posterior end, had lived in earth during the forty days of observation, and though plump, healthful, and with blood of its usual redness, showed no signs of growth at either end. Between the segments, however, new half-segments had been inserted, after a method which ladies in sewing call a gusset. Some of these worms had five such insertions, while no similar half-segments were observed in many worms that were examined, in order to ascertain whether such half-segments existed in whole and healthy worms. These new half-segments appeared at irregular distances apart, between the old segments, on the sides of the portions of worms, and appeared to be a manner of growth not heretofore observed in earthworms regenerating excised parts.

Nine worms from which the five anterior segments were excised Nov. 29, had been kept in moist earth, with which comminuted leaves of oak and maple were mingled. The brain of the earthworm lies in the third segment, and the first subœsophageal ganglion in the fourth segment, so that the brain and œsophageal collar were removed by the excision. All these worms were living, and a part of them had wholly regenerated the excised segments.

Ten worms, which at the same date lost five anterior and from twenty to thirty posterior segments, were all alive and were regenerating the excised portions.

Eight worms, which at the same date lost their posterior seg-